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A special thanks to Senator Mike Sprague (R) SD6 for his support and encouragement for this important effort.

NO NEED FOR A *Saturday Night*

Teachers Guide

**Designed for use with the 29 minute video tape:
NO NEED FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT**

A Special Centennial Presentation Celebrating 100 Years of Conservation



*The conservation decision makers of tomorrow
are the young people in your classroom today.
The management of our land, our wildlife and
other natural resources is going to be in the
hands of these people.*





1420 East Sixth Avenue
PO Box 200701
Helena MT 59620-0701

March 23, 2001
DO0194-01

Dear Educators,

On March 18, 1901, the Montana Legislature created what was to become Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks. Over the past 100 years, Montanans have built a State Parks system that encourages family recreation and preserves some of Montana’s most treasured historic and cultural resources and participated directly in perhaps the most successful restoration of fish and wildlife in history. Of course, the road wasn’t always easy. It took countless sportsmen and -women, landowners, educators and others with a shared vision to restore these treasured resources.

It is my hope that this Centennial Teacher’s Guide—along with the accompanying video, magazine and poster—will provide tools necessary to engage your students in celebrating this important part of Montana history. I also challenge you to use the materials as a springboard, encouraging students to explore issues that they might be faced with as our future conservation leaders and decision makers.

Please note the list of sponsors on the back of this guide, whose contributions made it possible to reproduce and distribute these materials to your school.

I applaud the job you are doing as educators and offer our assistance with the task of preparing our youth for the next century of conservation.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hagener, Director
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

The Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks has regional headquarters in your area with people who can help you with technical questions, information, guest speakers, field trip suggestions and career information.

Montana Outdoors magazine
Nov / Dec 2001 **Centennial Issue**

This issue is designed to compliment the **Centennial Video** also available to educators. This resource weaves government, science, economics, careers and more into a fascinating history that youngsters can relate to.

Montana - A Classroom Guide to the Study of the State 1994

The Montana Historical Society-Office of Public Instruction-Available at FWP
This concise and easy to use publication is a busy teacher’s dream! It gives you easy to reference background information about Montana including:

- demographics
- economy
- symbols
- brief history of development
- biographies
- government
- facts
- time line

Hunting Down History- Exploring Montana’s Hunting Heritage- lesson plan.

The Genesis Of Wildlife Conservation in Montana, May 1987. Montana State University.

PROJECT WILD	PROJECT LEARNING TREE	PROJECT WET
406-444-1267	406-994-3501	406-994-6425

100 Years Of Conservation helps bring the MONTANA STANDARDS FOR TEACHING to each of your young learners in an active relevant way. These standards are available at <http://opi.state.mt.us>

For information about any of these resources contact Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, PO Box 200701, Helena, MT 59620-0701
Visit us at our web site at:

<http://fwp.state.mt.us>

Crossword puzzle Answers:

Across- 1. moose; 3. antler; 6. Sacajawea; 7. conservation; 9. hatchery; 11. poacher; 15. Yellowstone; 17. centennial; 18. bighorn; 20. rainbow; 23. Fortpeck; 24. native; 25. Roe.

Down- 2. salmonfly; 4. habitat; 5. extinct; 8. warden; 10. exotic; 12. elk; 13. Billings; 14. cutthroat; 16. Sunriver; 19. grizzly; 21. buffalo.

Writer/Editor

Lori Brockway, Educational Consultant
School Administrator, Bozeman

Contributors

Mike Gurnett, Director, Documentary Productions Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	KurtCunningham, Education Specialist Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
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and many other Montana Educators whose help, guidance and cooperation made this teacher’s guide possible.

It is our hope that this guide will help Montana’s students and teachers understand and appreciate our State’s conservation issues. Only then can we all make more informed decisions for the future.

A LADY CALLED MONTANA

Poem by Rob Quist starts at 22:55 on the video and is found on page 9 of this guide.

With the loss of family ranches comes loss of wildlife habitat, loss of open space, loss of the very soul of Montana.

Conservation. An idea, a practice, a way of coming to terms with living with Montana that has applied to fish and wildlife, grass and water, timber and mineral. Tangible forms from which we can see a response and we can measure the results of our effort

Now, a new concept of conservation has begun as we continue to try and understand our lives in this place. An idea as challenging, as difficult as any we have ever attempted. To recognize our personal impacts on the one another. To conserve the Montana experience.

Our history has taught us that there is a balance. How we will come to terms with the care of our personal expectations remains in question. But it is major victory to be recognizing the need...to begin making an attempt.

GRACE

Poem by Paul Zarzyski starts at 25:30 on the video and is found on page 10 of this guide.

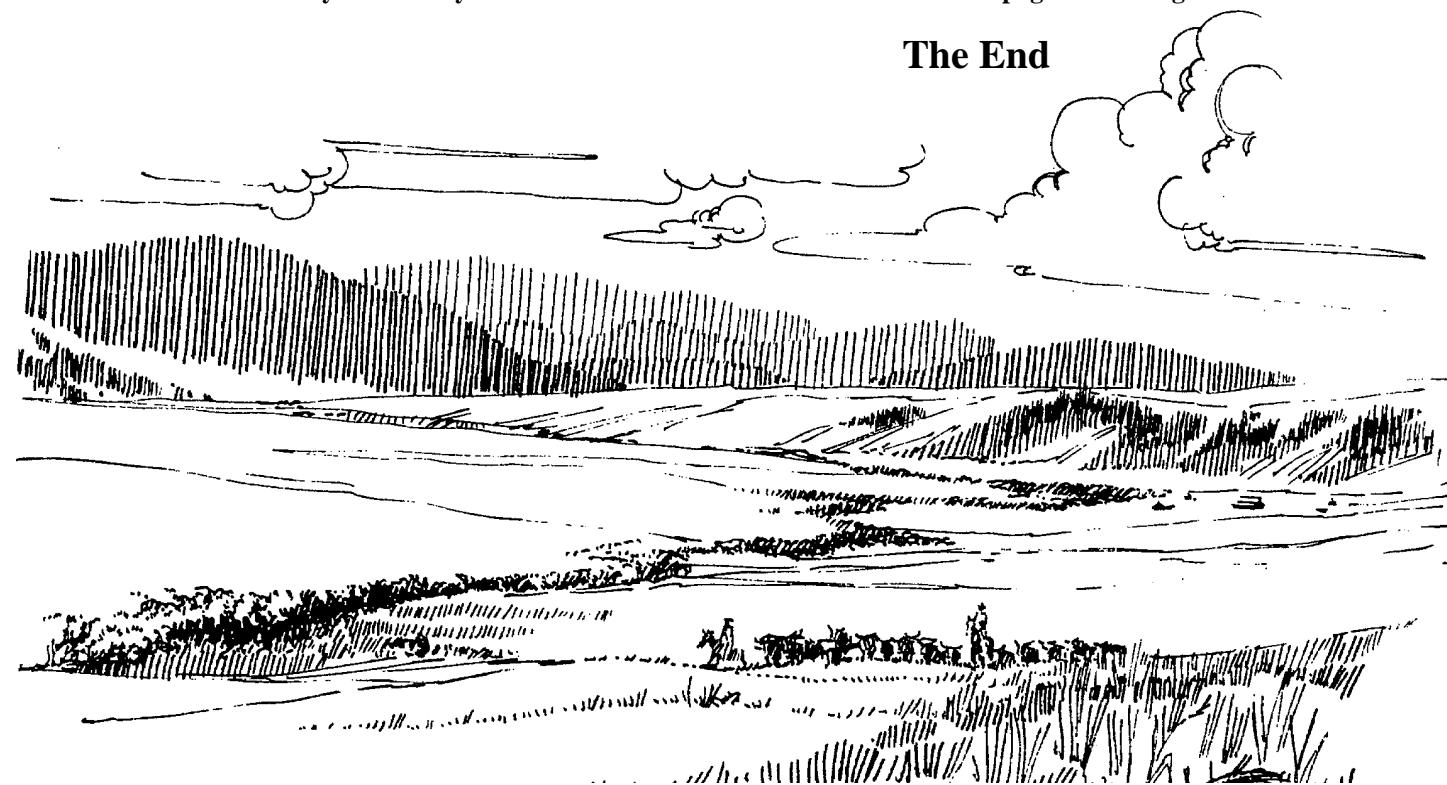
As we look out at this majestic land through which our lives have passed, it seems unchanged, now as it has always been and will always be. But it is not. The land, its life forms, and our way of life are terribly vulnerable, subject to scars and bruises as deep and dark as anything flesh endures.

That Montana remains blessed is due to a century of hard toil and hard choices. It is due to the foresight and conscience and courage of good people engaged to do the right thing in a world of changing priorities and values. To preserve the ideals of community and to realize our dependency on the land. To continue to live each day as a celebration of life. That is our legacy. That is our hope for the future.

ONE SWEET EVENING JUST THIS YEAR

Poem by Paul Zarzyski starts at 27:50 on the video and is found on page 10 of this guide.

The End



the making of

“No Need For A Saturday Night.”

We began to struggle with the content of this program almost immediately after the decision was made to produce the one-half hour documentary as a part of Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks’ 100th year anniversary celebration. Our discussions centered around how to choose events to highlight. Was the original big-game trapping and transplanting more (or less) important than our first stream protection law? Is the history of the Sun River Wildlife Management area more (or less) important than the history of Bannack State Park. The opinions were as varied as the subjects.

Frankly, these debates were the easy ones. The real difficulty emerged when we began to discuss the contributions of hundreds of dedicated and creative individuals who played a part in Montana’s conservation story.

We stepped back and took a much-needed reassessment of the project. We knew we had an interesting story. We also knew we hadn’t found a way to convey the influence fish, wildlife and parks conservation had on life in Montana and still pay respect to *everyone* involved.

It was then, thanks to Mike Gurnett, the film’s director, that we discovered the clarity, the passion and the brilliance of western storytelling through poetry.

As we researched and read the works of Montana’s poets, we soon discovered the very stories we wanted to tell. Through the collaboration and generosity of the six poets featured in our documentary, we hope you and your students agree that we live in a special part of the world where each day can be a celebration of life. A place, in short, where we have “No Need For A Saturday Night.”

FWP Centennial Committee

Ron Aasheim, Dave Books, Rich Clough, Kurt Cunningham, Mark Earnhardt, Glenn Erickson, Tim Gallagher, Mike Gurnett, Dave Hagengruber, Mike Korn, Tom Palmer, Chris Smith, & Ken Soderberg



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*"If ever a state needed protection for
game and needed it badly,
Montana needs it now."*
—Morton Elrod, Chairman of the Board
of Game and Fish Commissioners, 1900

THE YELLOWSTONE

Poem by Wally McRae starts at 16:00 on the video and is found on page 7 of this guide.
Of all the efforts to preserve the wild, natural land and life forms of Montana, none compare with the accomplishments along the Rocky Mountain Front.

Here, where the vast rolling plains collide with the massive stone shoulders of the Rocky Mountains, one of the last and largest wild places in America casts its unforgettable spell.

It reaches from Montana’s Blackfoot River in the south more than two hundred roadless miles into Glacier National Park and on to the Canadian border.
Here, in more than two million acres of land – a wild province larger than several Eastern states – roam free-ranging grizzlies and the Sun River elk herd.

Conservation work on the Rocky Mountain Front has not been easy. It is a long and often passionate debate between those who compute the economic value of timber and oil, mineral and metal, against others who calculate the long-term value of the landscapes ...of lifescapes. Values that can only be measured in the coin of the spirit.

There is something else on the land. Something else of the spirit Montanans have managed to preserve. Here in this haunting panorama lies a pathway from the present to the life of the past.. Its is a place we can feel the heartbeat of ancient ages.

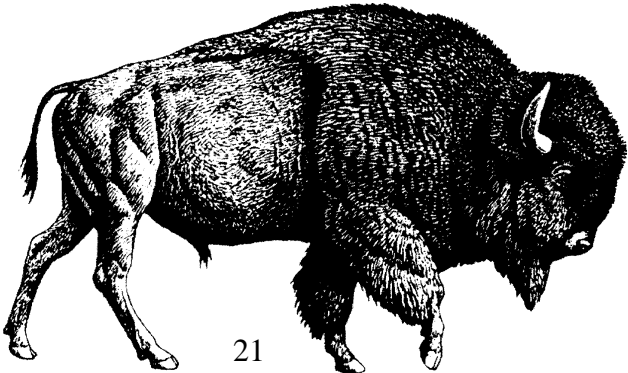
BUFFALO CAFÉ

Poem by Jack Gladstone starts at 19:48 on the video and is found on page 8 of this guide.
Ulm Pishkun is one of many Montana State Parks where we can hear the echo of lives lived before us. By preserving these places - by celebrating this history – the moments these distant lives lived are brought close again to live once more in our own lives.
Looking back over the past one hundred years, there have been many conservation triumphs to celebrate in Montana.

Together, we have fought some hard battles. We have wrestled with imponderables, looked deep within the heart of nature and within the heart of human nature. By and large, we have held our own, and we have created a way of life many wish to inhabit themselves.

NARRATOR: In a sense, history is repeating itself. By the thousands, homesteaders of the new age are flooding into Montana. But this time, they’re not coming for gold or free land or to make a fortune. Why then?

They are coming for a way of life, for the dream of a Montana identity. And the irony is this. Once again, by pursuing the dream, the dream itself is imperiled.



In the years that followed, through the Legislature, Montanans made their voices heard. The pollution of Montana’s streams was prohibited. Hunting seasons on buffalo, moose, elk deer and mountain goats were closed. It became illegal to kill game animals for hides alone. Game birds were protected from over-harvest.

Then, in 1901, The Montana Department of Fish and Game was established. The long tradition of hunters and anglers paying user fees to finance conservation of Montana’s fish and wildlife was born.

Montanans could see that their wildlife was in peril. So it seemed reasonable to eliminate all causes of that peril. Predatory animals had long been a quarry of the market hunter. Between 1875 and 1877, alone, 90,000 wolf skins where shipped out of Fort Benton. But now, war was declared on wolves and mountain lions, the coyote and the fox. Trappers were hired. Bounties were offered. Predators were to be eliminated to protect big game. As the battle against predators raged, populations of elk, antelope, goats, deer and sheep in protected areas began to increase. Then, we did something wonderfully outlandish. We transplanted animals from high population areas to places where populations had been depleted. Later, a handful of Montana outdoorsmen spent a professional lifetime literally wrestling Montana’s elk, goats, and sheep back and forth across the state, restoring populations to their historic habitat.

As game animals were restored on land, Montana’s streams were repopulated with cutthroat and grayling. Rainbow, brown and brook trout were introduced. At first, fish were moved from hatcheries to streams by horseback, by rail, then by distribution trucks.

In 1937 the United States Government transferred an undeveloped geological wonder known as Lewis & Clark Caverns to the state of Montana. Soon, members of a federal work program known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, began cleaning up the cavern; trapping rats, chiseling hundreds of stairs, blasting a new entrance and installing electrical lights. Montana’s first state park was dedicated the first Sunday of May 1941.

The Treasure State was moving from a hit-or-miss land of dreams to a place to call home...establish a culture...create a sense of community.

PATTERNS

Poem by Sandy Seaton starts at 12:28 on the video and is found on page 6 of this giude. As more and more people moved to Montana, pressure on fish and wildlife habitat became increasingly severe. The struggle to balance the needs of wildlife with an increasing human population had begun.

As early as 1911, a game preserve had been established at Snow Creek, in Eastern Montana. Others followed. By 1935, we had created forty-six state game preserves, sanctuaries where wildlife could live as nature intended.

Then, at Judith River, in 1938, using hunting license dollars, came the first of several, often controversial, acquisitions of private land into State ownership for the primary purpose of wildlife winter range.

Little by little, by trial and error, the fish and wildlife populations of Montana were brought back as a vital component to the Montana way of life.

It became clear there were uniquely Montana resources..... Montanans would not compromise.

We began to make decisions that separated our way of looking at the land, and ultimately, our way of life, from any other part of the country.

The Montana legislature passed the nation’s first stream protection law in 1963.

Introduction

100 Years of Conservation Educator's Guide

Teacher and student choices for opportunities in the classroom using three resources:

1 - FWP Centennial Video
No Need for a Saturday Night

2 - Montana Outdoors
(Nov/Dec 2000) Centennial Issue

3 - FWP Poster- **Celebrating 100 Years of Conservation**

Teachers-here is your opportunity to integrate authentic, relevant, and important conservation and management issues into your classroom activities.

The conservation decision-makers of tomorrow are the young people in your classroom today. The management of our land, our wildlife and other natural resources is going to be in the hands of these people.

The choices in this booklet will help you and your students understand the following concepts:

- ▶ the history of conservation
 - ▶ the need for managing resources
 - ▶ trends in management through the years.
- Activities in this booklet are designed with the following learning strategies:
- ▶ convey meaning to young learners through active and thought provoking interaction
 - ▶ align with Montana State Standards for Literature, Social Studies and Arts and Science standards.
 - ▶ be a springboard for discussion and creative activity planning.
 - ▶ address a broad scope of learning modalities
 - ▶ lend themselves to a variety of groupings; teams, pairs, individual or whole group
 - ▶ can be adapted to any learning level.

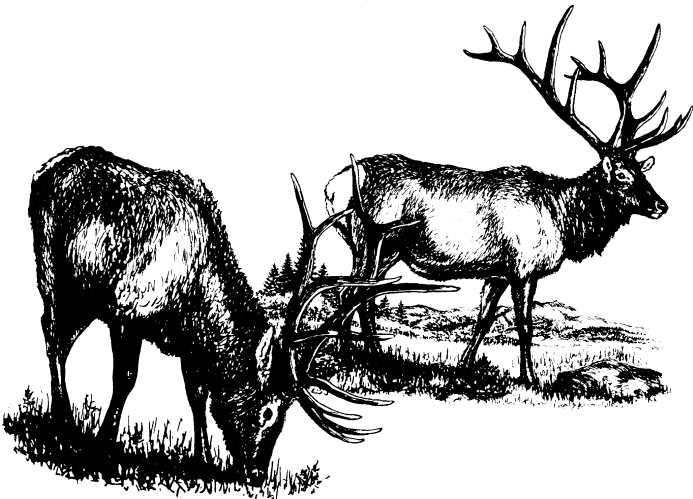
WHY TEACH 100 YEARS OF CONSERVATION?

MONTANA encompasses many generations of men and women, who have labored to manage, preserve and protect our valued resources. They used creativity, ingenuity, scientific skills, literary persuasion and a strong belief in our democratic way of life. As teachers, we must provide educational opportunities so that the trust can be handed down to our next generation of boys and girls. Our younger generation needs the opportunity to learn the “facts” and practice the skills needed to apply this knowledge.

Working with this set of resources and instructional ideas also provides an opportunity to model tolerance. When students are engaged in lessons such as these, we must remember that they come from homes representing a wide variety of viewpoints about the issues. Care must be taken to accept the opinions of each member of the discussion. As conflicting issues and ideas appear, the group can devise a fair decision making model, or instructors can build on this teachable moment by presenting consensus models already in use.

Teachers across the country are looking for constructive ways to help students think through realistic and practical problems. *100 Years of Conservation* was produced to provide those realistic and important problem-solving opportunities. We invite you to include these teaching ideas into your lesson plans. The opportunities for practical experiences will help prepare your students to make informed, well-researched and well-intentioned decisions for the future of Montana’s natural resources.

Lori Brockway
Educational Consultant
School Administrator



“...The time has arrived for us as a people to stop and take an inventory of our natural resources; to observe their rapid consumption and to devise means to prevent the unnecessary and wasteful use of the past and present. In no other way can the duty we owe to ourselves and to posterity be discharged.”

Governor Edwin L. Norris, Message to the 11th Montana Legislature, 1909

Artists in NO NEED FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT

This video portrays the work of several artists who intrigue the viewer with a creative variety of connections to Montana’s land . A short biography of each is included below.

Jack Gladstone-poet, story teller, and songwriter from Kalispell Montana, depicting the rich oral tradition of the American West within both Native American and White cultures. Jack is masterful at blending legend, history, and metaphor into song. He enlightens his audiences and provides an alternative perspective of humanism, with reverence and concern for the world and all the living beings within it. He founded “The Native American Speaks”, a Blackfeet history and culture lecture series for Glacier National Park, winning an award for excellence in the interpretation of American Indian culture. He is the recipient of a Human Rights Award for Outstanding Community Service, a Campus Entertainment Award, a Grammy nomination for Folk Album of the Year, and Songwriter of the Year by the Native American Music Awards. His song, “Bright Path” was featured in ESPN’s “Olympic Gold” program in 2000.

Mike Logan-photographer and cowboy poet from Montana captures his observations of ranch life in film and in verse. Mike’s insight and love of Montana and the west have won him national acclaim. Mike’s book and video, “Montana Is...” was chosen to represent Montana in the Library of Congress Bicentennial Celebration. His words and photographs have also been published in numerous books, magazines and calendars. He is the author and photographer of four books of photography and verse; three books and audio tapes of cowboy poetry, and two videos. He was guest on John Denver’s “Montana Christmas Skies” television special. He has been a featured poet and emcee at the Cowboy Poetry Gathering in Elko, Nevada.

Wally McRae- is president of Rocker Six Cattle Co., a family business in Rosebud County Montana. Wally received his B.S. degree in Zoology and minor in chemistry. Four books of Wally’s poems have been published. His poem REINCARNATION is considered a classic and the most often quoted cowboy poem by a living author. Wally has received the Governor’s Award for the Arts, and was the first cowboy poet, and the first Montanan to be granted a National Heritage Award by the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington D.C.

Rob Quist- musician and song writer from Kalispell Montana, is best known for writing songs about Montana and the West. He has enjoyed a long and popular career with both Montana and Regional fans. His music, which celebrates the Western way of life, is both evocative and versatile, expressed in styles ranging from soulful ballads to ‘foot-stompin’ bluegrass to hard-driving country rock. Rob Quist has recorded and released a total of seven albums. The Missoulian has named him as one of the premiere Montana musicians of the Twentieth Century His music continues to enjoy wide popularity, being aired on stations as far away as Belgium, Germany, and Japan. His original music has been recorded by various country artists, including Michael Martin Murphy, Loretta Lynn and Jack Gladstone.

Charles Russell (1864-1926) was an American painter and sculptor famous for his scenes of cowboys and life in the West. His works show action and great detail with authentic background and settings. He came to Montana when he was 16 years old. A statue of Russell represents Montana in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol. There are excellent Russell museums in Great Falls and in Helena.

Bannack. It is a ghost town, a Montana State Park, a place of echoes and whispered memories. But in 1864, this was a booming gold mining town, alive with a sense of future...the camp where Montana’s first Territorial Legislature met.

One of the first issues our early lawmakers addressed had to do with fish. The prospectors discovered the concussion from explosives stunned fish, causing them to float to the surface. So, the story goes, this new found technology was moved to streams where there was no gold, but abundant trout. A bill was passed providing that trout could only be lawfully caught with rod or pole, hook and line. No more fishing with dynamite. It wasn’t much, but it was a start.

As the mining activity accelerated, veterans of the Civil War pointed their great herds of cattle north from Texas to the vast grasslands of Montana. From the east, rail lines were opening the frontier, bringing thousands whose souls and hearts were alive with hope and the possibility of a new beginning. A life beyond compare. Land to graze cattle, to plant crops, to raise families.

But in our rush to tame and claim the wildness, to build a future in the solitude, we tripped now and again on the laws nature placed in our path.

In 1879 a US Marshal operating out of Miles City, told of traveling through a herd of buffalo that extended for seventy miles. Eight years later, a party from the American Museum of Natural History traveled to the same area. After three months of searching they failed to find a single buffalo.

Where the great herds had been...there was now...silence. In many areas once abundant elk and antelope and bighorn sheep were difficult to find.

And on the horizon, a reality of life in Montana was about to rein-in the ambition of an entire generation.

BEHOLD A PALE HORSE

Poem by Mike Logan starts at 6:28 on the video and is found on page 5 of this guide.

By the Spring of ’87, those who survived the brutal winter physically...financially...willfully...would never again put their future in such a vulnerable position. The open range...closed.

It was a time, maybe the first time, we became aware that the quality of our lives was inseparably linked to our decisions regarding the land, and all life that shared the land.

In Montana, there have always been those who struggled to know and do the right thing. Ranchers. Hunters. Merchants. Anglers. People from all walks of life who leaned toward the narrow roads or no roads at all.

“The task of supplying fish and game for Montana sportsmen and our neighbors is by no means easy. Each year it is becoming more and more difficult. With the steady advance and demands of civilization the feeding and breeding grounds of wild life have been greatly restricted.”
Thomas Marlowe, 1928



NO NEED FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT - Narration Script

(29 minute video)

START

I’ve been ridin’ all day with a crisp west wind
The sun sets down and the coyotes begin,
They sing their song to the bright moon light,
I don’t have a need for a Saturday night.

The campfire glows and the hobbles are on,
I’m feelin’ I’ve found the place I belong.
Montana’s where my heart will be,
No need for a Saturday night for me.



Verse that could be raised from the weathered journals of a lone gold prospector, letters home from a cattle baron’s hard-riding trail boss...or...simply...the diary of a modern-day traveler. There is, and always has been a mystique to this place called Montana. A land that tempts us to discover what is good and what is right with life. And, from this eternal invitation, we have become a people who have the choice to live each day as a celebration.

Here’s to the first one’s here, Bob,
Men who broke the trail
For the tenderfoot and booster
Who came to the country by rail.

Here’s to the man with the gold pan
Whose heart wasn’t hard to find,
It was big as the country he lived in,
And good as the metal he mined.

Excerpt from “Sentiments of your Friend” Charles M. Russell, 1911.

It was a soft mystical metal the color of sunlight, and it drew dreamers to this land like moths to flame. In 1858 James and Granville Stuart made the first officially recorded discovery of gold in Montana-at Gold Creek. Then, a sizable deposit was discovered near present-day Bannack-on Grasshopper Creek...The rush was on.

River steamers churned up the Missouri and the Yellowstone in pursuit of gold. It was said mining claims were issued out of the Bannack land office as fast as they could be written. In 1863, gold was discovered in Alder Gulch. In one year, the population of a newly founded camp, Virginia City, swelled to 10,000.

The fundamental perception of life in this new land was abundance. What a lusty, high-hearted time it was. There was gold in the ground and wood aplenty to fire steamers and later trains, and meat to be gathered for the table.

In short, GOLD propelled Montana to territorial designation in 1864.

Sandy Seaton Sallee- poet from Montana, began writing poetry in the first grade. Her work has been published in the Wall Street Journal, Country, Montana Outdoors, Boots, Small Farmer’s Journal, and numerous newspaper articles. She has performed on radio in several western cities Her first book, “The Yellow stone Poet” is featured in the anthology, TEN YEARS GATHERINGS. Her latest book is entitled “The Yellow stone Poet II. She was honored to write the Montana state poem for Montana Poetry Day in 1991 and was inducted into the Montana Poet Hall of Fame in 1992. She has been a guest speaker at banquets and conventions and appeared as a cowboy poet on CBS television for the John Denver Christmas Special, “Montana Christmas Skies”.

Paul Zarzyski- Paul Zarzyski received his M.F.A. degree in creative writing from the University of Montana where he studied with Richard Hugo. Paul spent several years as a bareback bronc rider. His book ALL THIS WAY FOR THE SHORT RIDE received the western Heritage award for Poetry from the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City. Paul was Garrison Keillor’s special guest on A PRAIRIE HOME COMPANION broadcast from Butte.

Larry Zabel- cover artist from McAllister Montana, is one of the Nation’s premier Western artists. He specializes in paintings of today’s Montana ranch life, Native Americans of the Northern Rockies, and historical events of the old west. He was chosen to be a panelist for the National Endowment for the Arts and has shown his works in such prestigious places as the Salmagundi Club, the Hollyhock House, the White House, the Smithsonian, the Pentagon, and the office of Senator Conrad Burns in Washington, D.C..

POETRY IN NO NEED FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT
In order of appearance on script

No Need For A Saturday Night

I've been ridin' all day with a crisp west wind
The sun sets down and the coyotes begin,
They Sing their song to the bright moon light,
I don't have a need for a Saturday night.

The campfire glows and the hobbles are on,
I'm feelin' I've found the place I belong.
Montana's where my heart will be,
No need for a Saturday night for me.

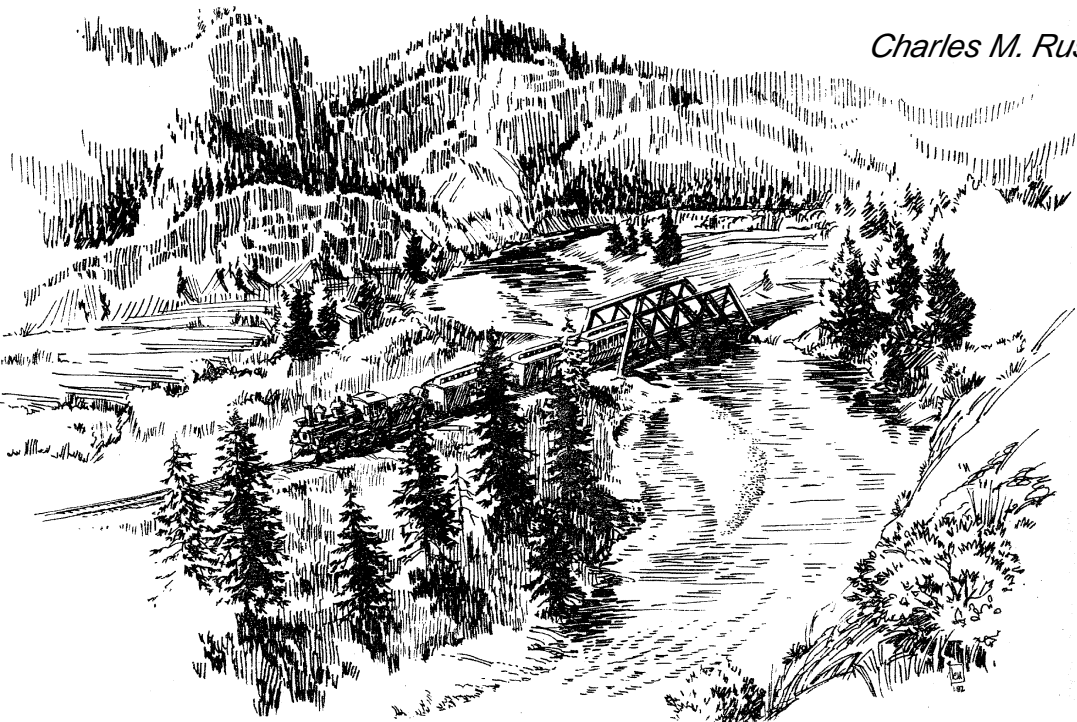
Mike Gurnett, 2000

Excerpt from "Sentiments of your Friend"

Here's to the first one's here, Bob,
Men who broke the trail
For the tenderfoot and booster
Who came to the country by rail.

Here's to the man with the gold pan
Whose heart wasn't hard to find,
It was big as the country he lived in,
And good as the metal he mined.

Charles M. Russell, 1911.



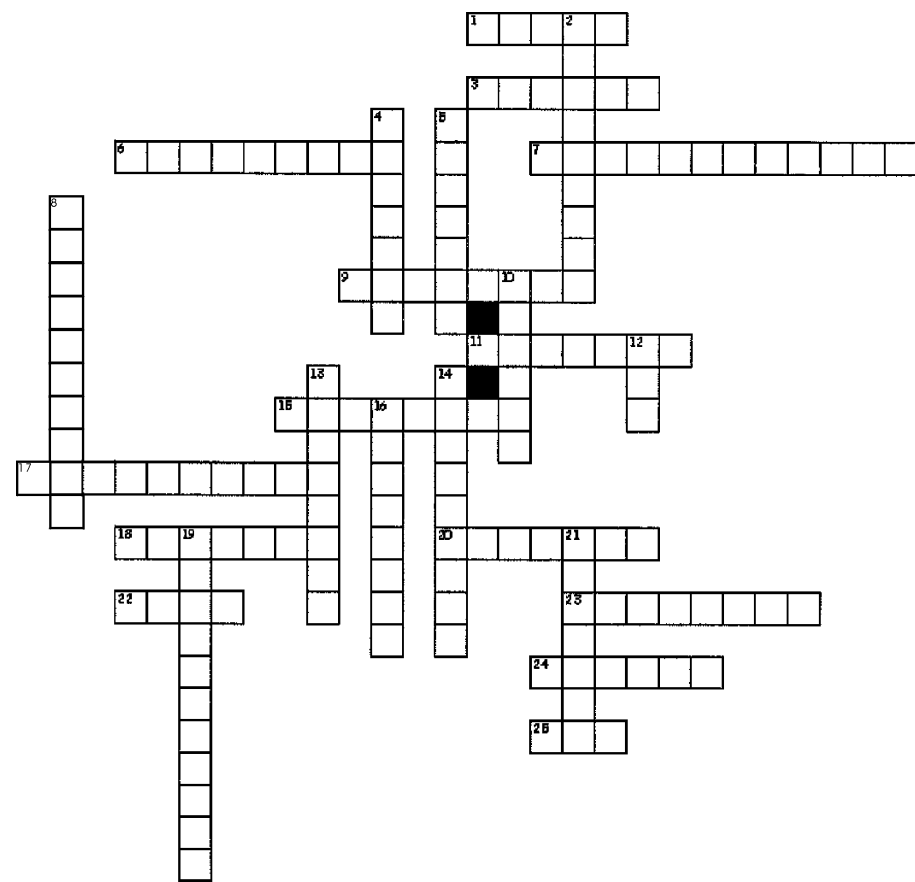
Conservation Timeline

- 1865 Territorial legislature passes first law protecting trout fisheries.
- 1872 Lawmakers establish first closed season on big game from February 1 to August 15 each year.
- 1886 Montana's bison reduced to remnant herds.
- 1889 Montana achieves statehood. And brown, brook & rainbow trout introduced throughout Montana.
- 1895 Fourth State Legislature establishes Board of Game and Fish Commissioners.
- 1900 The Federal "Lacey Act" is established to strengthen and supplement state wildlife laws
- 1901 Governor Rickards appoints W.F. Scott as State Game Warden, creating FWP.
- 1903 43 arrests made for killing game out of season, dynamiting fish, and other infractions.
- 1905 Hunting and fishing license required for Montana residents costs \$1.00.
- 1908 Montana's first state fish hatchery constructed at Anaconda.
- 1910 First elk transplanted to Montana from Yellowstone National Park.
- 1911 59,291 hunting and fishing licenses sold.
- 1913 Daily bull trout limit set at 50 pounds.
- 1915 Bighorn sheep season closes and remains closed for 38 years.
- 1916 Last Audubon bighorn sheep killed in Missouri River Breaks.
- 1917 Much of eastern Montana closed to deer hunting; elk reduced to scattered mountain herds.
- 1920 Montana's human population reaches 549,000.
- 1921 Hunting bears with dogs is prohibited and a statute against enticing or baiting game animals is enacted in Montana.
- 1922 More than 2,500 pheasants and Hungarian partridge introduced across the state.
- 1923 Montana Game Commission reclassifies the grizzly bear from predator to game animal.
- 1924 Resident hunting and fishing license sales reach 56,113.
- 1924 Montana's antelope population estimated at 3,000.
- 1926 Department acquires first land acquired for game management—27 acres at Red Rock Lakes.
- 1930 First duck band recovered in Montana.
- 1932 Blue grouse season reopened after several years of closure.
- 1934 Congress passes the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act and issues first federal duck stamp.
- 1936 Most upland gamebird seasons closed statewide due to severe drought.
- 1936 Lewis and Clark Caverns becomes Montana's first state park.

- 1937 Congress passes the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) Act- 1941 Montana starts spending Federal \$\$ for Wildlife Management
- 1939 State versus Rathbone case establishes important game damage precedent.
- 1940 First big game manager position created.
- 1940 First big game winter range (Judith River) acquired with sportsmen's dollars.
- 1942 First bighorn sheep transplanted from Sun River to Gates of the Mountains.
- 1943 Antelope hunting renewed on an annual basis.
- 1945 State mule deer population estimated at 50,000.
- 1945 First moose season held since 1896.
- 1946 First antelope transplanted from Winston to Horseshoe Hills.
- 1947 Sun River Game Range acquired.
- 1947 Department hires its first fisheries biologist.
- 1947 Missouri Headwaters State Park acquired.
- 1948 Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA acquired.
- 1950 First statewide mountain goat and bighorn sheep studies completed.
- 1950 Mule deer population estimated at 172,000.
- 1950 Hunting and fishing license sales reach 285,000.
- 1950 Congress passes the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration (Dingell-Johnson) Act, which provides federal funding for state fisheries programs.
- 1953 First bighorn sheep season held since 1915.
- 1953 Freezout Lake land acquired.
- 1954 First introduced Merriam's turkeys released in Montana.
- 1954 Bannack State Parks is acquired.
- 1955 Legislature passes Montana Water Pollution Control Law.
- 1956 First statewide deer archery season held.
- 1957 Legislature establishes hunter safety program.
- 1958 First statewide either-sex deer seasons.
- 1958 "Blue-ribbon" trout stream classification created.
- 1959 Fishers reintroduced to northwestern Montana.
- 1961 Hunting and fishing license sales reach 383,000.
- 1963 Montana passes nation's first stream protection act.
- 1964 Montana Fish and Game Commission drafts policy opposing mass aerial spraying of DDT.
- 1965 Montana's antelope population estimated at 75,000.

- 1965 Responsibility for State Parks transferred to Fish and Game Department.
- 1970 Mountain lion classified as a game animal.
- 1971 Legislature passes Montana Environmental Policy Act.
- 1973 Congress passes the Endangered Species Act.
- 1974 Department stops stocking trout in rivers and streams.
- 1975 Legislature passes Senate Bill 310, the Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act.
- 1975 Grizzly bear classified as a threatened species in lower 48 states.
- 1978 Catch-and-release trout fishing tested on the Madison River.
- 1978 Board of Natural Resources and Conservation grants a major instream water allocation for fish and wildlife in the Yellowstone River Basin.
- 1980 Peregrine falcons reintroduced in Montana.
- 1983 FWP assumes management of warm-water fish hatchery in Miles City from federal government.
- 1985 Legislature passes Stream Access Act.
- 1986 Block management hunting access program created.
- 1987 House Bill 526 earmarks license revenue for wildlife habitat acquisition.
- 1988 Montana's elk population estimated at 88,000.
- 1989 Legislature passes River Restoration Act earmarking money from fishing license sales for stream habitat restoration.
- 1994 Whirling disease found in upper Madison River.
- 1994 Endangered black-footed ferrets reintroduced in Montana.
- 1995 Legislature establishes Future Fisheries Improvement Program.
- 1995 Wolves reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park.
- 1997 24,053 Montana Migratory Bird Stamps are sold.
- 1997 Visitation exceeds 1.4 million at Montana State Parks.
- 1998 Hunting and fishing license sales reach 1.3 million
- 1999 State population 880,000
- 2000 Big Game population estimates- Mule deer 400,000; white-tailed deer 350,000; elk 160,000; bighorn sheep 5,500; antelope 130,000

ACTIVITY 8 - FWP Centennial Crossword



Answers on page 23

Across

- 1. Montana's largest big game animal
- 3. Bony growth which is shed and regrown each year
- 6. Native American woman who accompanied Lewis & Clark
- 7. Wise stewardship of natural resources
- 9. Place where fish are raised
- 11. Person who takes fish or game illegally
- 15. Montana's longest river
- 17. 100 year celebration
- 18. Wild sheep with large curving horns
- 20. Most common trout caught in Montana
- 22. Another name for a fishes caudal fin
- 23. Montana's largest body of water
- 24. Plant or animal always found in the state
- 25. Montana's shortest river

Down

- 2. Large insect which hatches from Western Montana rivers
- 4. Food, water, shelter, space
- 5. Animal that has been eliminated from the planet
- 8. Person who checks your hunting & fishing license
- 10. Plant or animal introduced from another area
- 12. Bugles during it's fall breeding season
- 13. Montana's largest city
- 14. Montana's State Fish
- 16. Winter range for Bob Marshall Elk herd
- 19. Montana's State Animal
- 21. Historical food source for Montana's Native Americans



BEHOLD A PALE HORSE

A pale horse first appears
White shadow on a drought struck range
The coldest fall in years.

That horse he first was sighted
Up north on Crooked Creek,
The day the year's worst storm blew in
And howled for more 'n a week.

He seemed some awful phantom.
Some harbinger of doom.
That pale horse lopin' cold and gaunt
Through winter's gatherin' gloom

Most outfits wintered cows that year
That usu'lly they'd a sold
'Cause cattle prices dropped so far
That cowmen chanced the cold.

Behind a warm chinook.
Froze sheaths of ice on all the grass
With just his pale eyed look.

That horse loped towards the Judith and filled
that range with dread
'Cause, where he went, great blizzards struck
And whole cow herds lay dead.

He worked his evil 'cross the plains
And up Little Dry
Wreaked havoc as he passed that way.
More herds laid down to die.

It got to where, to cut his track
Filled a cowmen's hearts with fear
As coulees clogged with starvin' cows
That grim and direful year.

Cowhands lost toes and fingers
As they fought to save their herds.
The sight of cattle dyin' slow
Was pain too fierce for words.

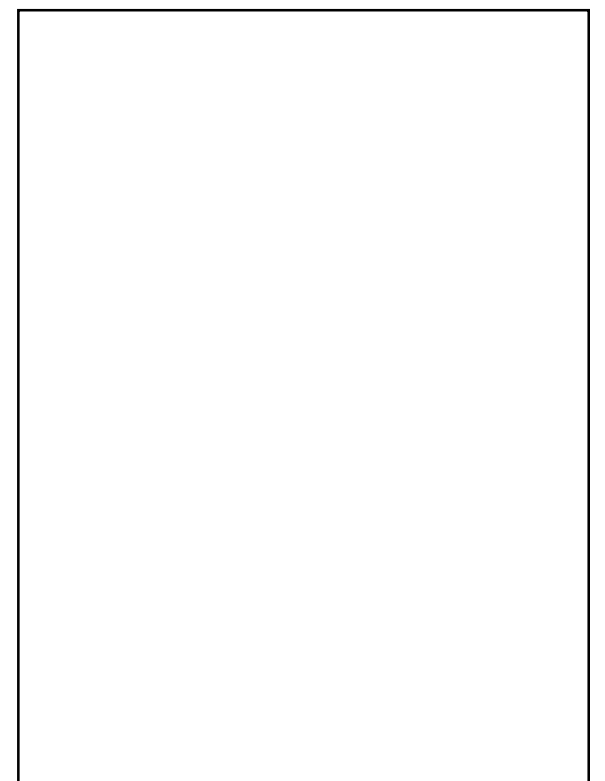
That horse's passin' iced the streams
And thirst crazed the steers broke through
And drowned as others pushed 'em in.
Weren't nothin' Man could do.

When spring, it finally came that year
Old timers still take vows
That men could walk for miles and miles
On carcasses of cows.

The Hell that followed with that horse
Was in the eyes of men
Who'd rolled the dice with nature
And seen their life's dreams end.

They called it, The hard Winter.
It blew the winds of change,
When Death he rode a pale horse
And killed the open range.

Mike Logan



Patterns

The mountains hold the promise of a bright Montana spring
The wagon train has found a place to rest
The farmers and the merchants and the preachers and the kids
Are spellbound by the glory of the West.

The newlyweds and mothers and the old guide's weathered lips
All whisper silent proffered words of prayer
They've finally reached Montana and they plan to build a town
Where neighbors cross the country come to share.

By summertime the blister sun has parched the yellow grass
The newborn town is struggling to grow
The families build a schoolhouse and they even raise a church
And bars and stores and stables start to show.

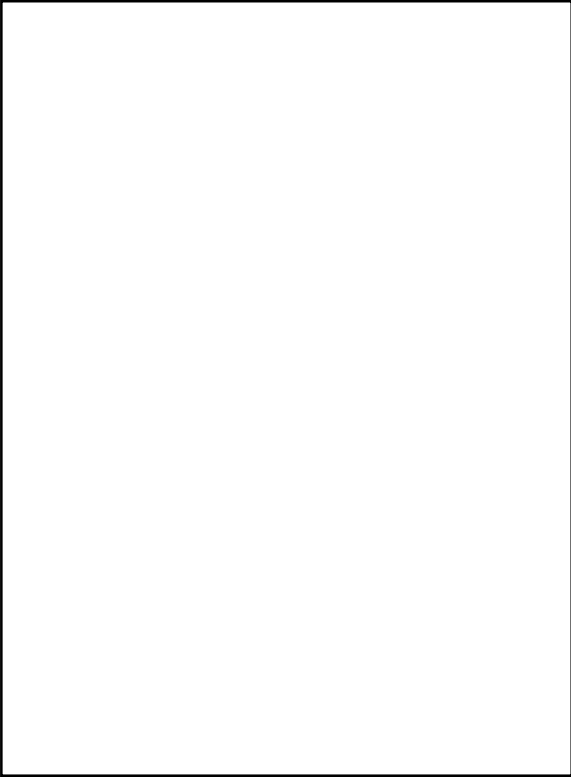
Montana Towns spring up to fill the gap
Some are named for landmarks and others for a friend
Communities of spirit on the map.

Autumn leaves start dropping and the nights are bring with frost
The growing season's had its final run
Hurry and bring in the crops and drive the livestock down
The race is on against the fading sun.

Communities are just as strong as people and their dreams
The lights of town grow hazy in the snow
Sometimes when the winter wind howls loudest from the north
The weaker ones just have to let it go.

Now among the emptiness I hear the ring of time
The folks who built Montana all are gone
There's patterns in the seasons
and there's patterns in our lives
And deep in us those pioneers live on.

Sandy Seaton



ACTIVITY 7 - WHATS IN A NUMBER?

Introduction

Since 1960 Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks has been studying mule deer populations in a 275 km² (104 mi²) area of representative timbered breaks along the south side of the Missouri river (including land on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge). The area is partially forested and primarily rangeland. Biologists have conducted helicopters surveys during the same winter period (December 1 to January 15) since 1960. This data is represented in the table below.

Methods

Divide your class into six groups. Assign each group a five-year data increment from the table below- ask students to graph the data and develop conclusions about the condition of “their” deer population.

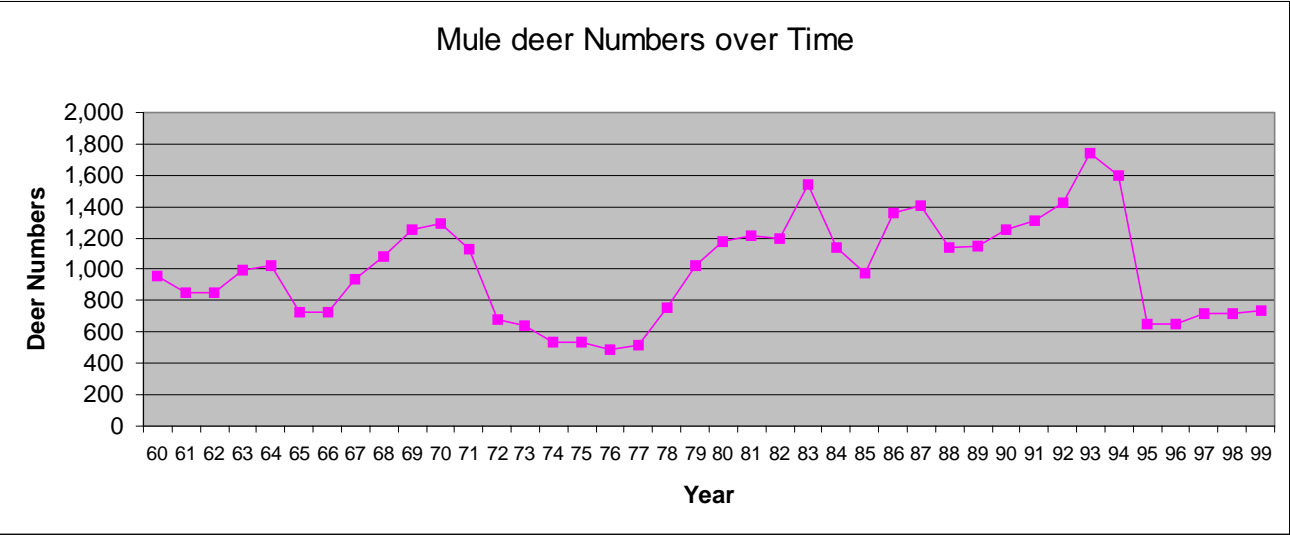
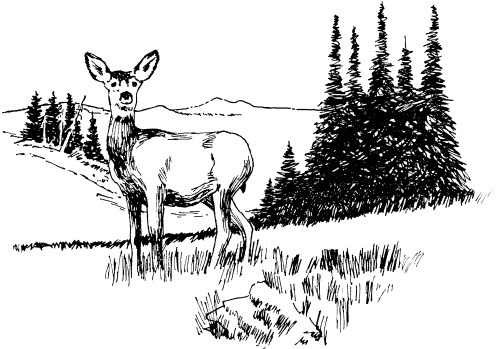
Next have each group graph the complete data set from 1960 to 1999- have conclusions changed?

Students should brainstorm ideas about additional information required to draw further conclusions about this mule deer population.

Discussion

FWP biologists have concluded from this data set the importance of monitoring populations over long periods of time (note the peaks and lows of the mule deer population and the period of time in between). To draw conclusions about the causes of fluctuations in deer numbers requires much more information about the population- such as sex ratios and reproduction/recruitment numbers. Other variables such as weather, habitat conditions, and harvest rates can also have an impact on the deer population. To obtain copies of additional information about this study, please contact FWP and request the 1988 deer study.

Year	Total	70	1,290	81	1,215	92	1,425
60	955	71	1,130	82	1,200	93	1,740
61	850	72	675	83	1,545	94	1,600
62	850	73	640	84	1,135	95	655
63	1,000	74	535	85	975	96	650
64	1,020	75	535	86	1,355	97	715
65	725	76	490	87	1,405	98	715
66	730	77	520	88	1,135	99	740
67	935	78	760	89	1,150		
68	1,080	79	1,020	Year	Total		
69	1,250	Year	Total	90	1,250		
Year	Total	80	1,175	91	1,310		



ACTIVITY 5- TIME FOR A POSTER

Introduction:
As part of the Centennial celebration FWP commissioned the production of a poster. This was a difficult assignment as 100 years of conservation history had to be boiled down to a few simple written messages. Also, the important visual images which depicted each of our program areas- Fish, Wildlife & Parks had to be included on the canvas.

Methods:
Study the poster, Celebrating 100 Years of Conservation. Divide your group into three teams. Each team will take one of the time periods in the poster; 1901-1940, 1940-1980, 1980-today. Challenge each team to research the time period and design an educational poster depicting their findings. Before the poster teams begin, they should set their own evaluation criteria for their finished product. They can choose from the following list and add their own criteria:

CRITERIA	
· clear, understandable text	10 pts
· correct information	10 pts
· use of art work to convey ideas in printed word	10 pts
· use of color	10 pts
· use of space in poster	10 pts
· artistically pleasing	10 pts
* free choice_____	10 pts
* free choice_____	10 pts
* teacher's choice_____	10 pts
* free choice_____	10 pts
TOTAL SCORE	100 possible

Use a rubric with the criteria they have chosen to judge each poster. You may want to invite community members in for judging, or take the posters to your nearest Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks for evaluation.

Extension
Using the Centennial issue of Montana Outdoors, divide your students into twelve groups representing each chapter in the magazine- then follow the above instructions and have each group create a poster. Display your work in the school library, lunchroom or hallways or the public library, the courthouse, or the nearest Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks?

ACTIVITY 6- INTERPRET MONTANA

Introduction:
Here is a chance to find out how the individuals in your class perceive Montana. Creative expression can tell a lot about the talents and potential of each of us as learners.

Methods:
Ask your students to make four separate lists that represent their own personal ideas about Montana and about the conservation of Montana's lands:

List 1- feelings List 2 - adjectives List 3 - adverbs List 4 - nouns

Using these lists, each student will plan a poem, a song, a play, a painting, or a sculpture that represents the ideas in their lists. The students will be required to demonstrate their 'piece' either to your class, another class, or to an adult in the school (principal, aide, etc.).

The demonstration should include:
* a neat, edited version of their word list.
* a comparison with one of the original artists in NO NEED FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT . The comparison should tell a minimum of three ways that the student artist's work is similar to the original artist's work and three ways that the student artist's work is different from the original artist's work.

"The Yellowstone"

Millions of buffalo curried her flanks
as she shed winter's ice in the spring.
In the smoke of ten thousand campfires
she heard drumbeats and war dances ring.

On the crest of her bosom she sped captain Clark,
and Sacajawea as well.
She bisected the prairie, the plains and the moun-
from her birthplace in "John Colter's Hell".

To the traveler she whispered, "Come, follow me",
with a wink and a toss of her head
She tempted the trapper, gold miner and gambler
to lie down by her sinuous bed.

"Safe passage", she murmured provocatively,
"safe passage and riches as well".
She smiled as the thread of Custer's blue
line followed her trails and then fell.

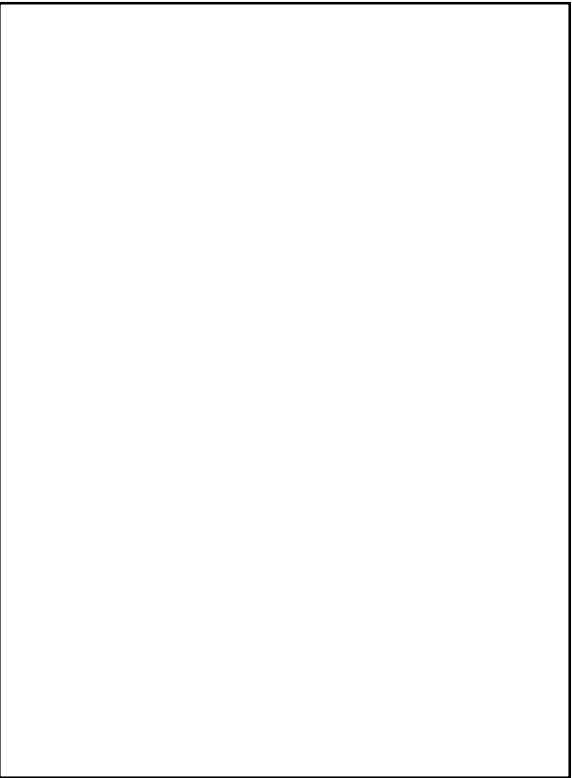
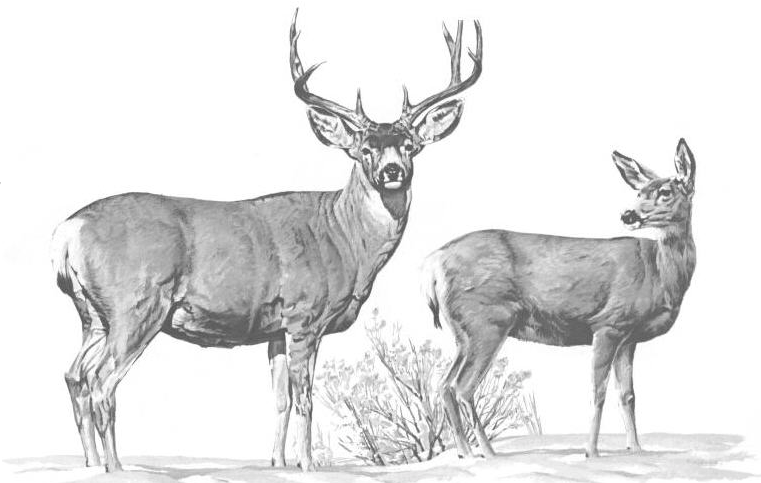
She carved out the grade for the railroads;
She took settlers to their new home.
Watered their stock, watered their fields
and let them grow crops on their loam.

Her banks were the goal of the trail herds;
her grass was the prize that they sought.
Till the blizzard of '86 and seven,
nearly killed off the whole lot.

Don't boss her, don't cross her, let her run free
and damn you, don't dam her at all.

She's a wild old girl, let her looks not deceive you...
But we love her in spite of it all.

Wallace McRae, 1986



Buffalo Café

Come gather ‘round me
young and old
Girls and boys,
there’ll be stories told
About the land that taught
us to talk
With Mother’s hand we learn
to walk

Travel back in time to the
last ice age
With the Sun’s creation fully
engaged
Spirits and heroes, tricksters
and fools
There’s something for everyone
I now anoint this play,
The Buffalo Café

A symphony on waving grass
Was composed by Sun and cast
With characters of wing and fur
Beneath the water creatures
stirred

Our Creator’s voice was the
thunder roll
All of creation shared one soul
Spirits and heroes, tricksters
and fools
A spark within everyone
Nature’s anointed play,
The Buffalo Café

Mustangs and eagles weaving
circles with the Sun
They were and still are part
of everyone
I’m looking for the wings to fly
And hooves to touch the earth

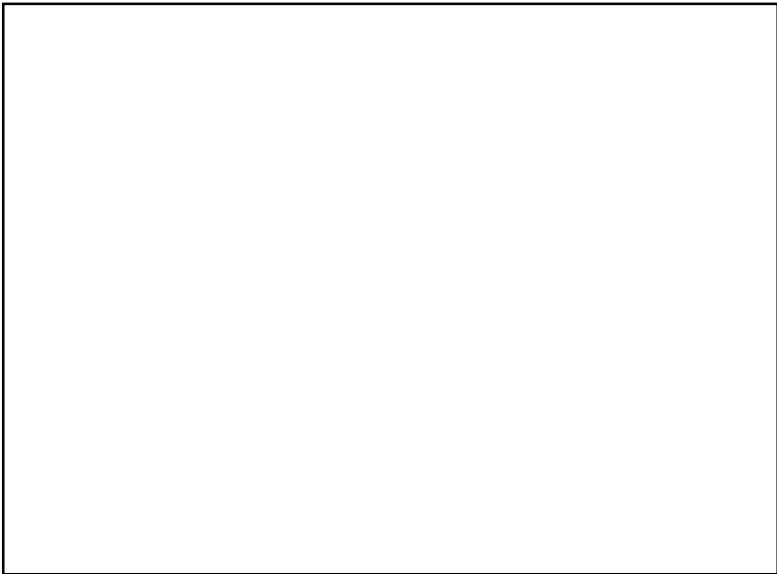
Girls and boys, there’ll be
stories told
About the land that taught
us to talk
With Mother’s hand we’ll learn to walk

We’ll travel back in time to the
last ice age
With the Sun’s creation fully
engaged

Spirits and heroes, tricksters
and fools
There’s something for everyone

Nature’s anointed play...

The Buffalo Café
Jack Gladstone, 1997



ACTIVITY 3- FISHING FOR PERSUASION

Introduction:
Are your students persuasive writers? Have your boys and girls learn and review the elements of a persuasive letter.

Methods:
Challenge each of your students to write a persuasive letter to the adult of their choice. This person can be a relative, a teacher, a mentor, their principal, or any important adult in their life. In the letter, they must convince the reader to take them on a fishing trip on a Montana stream, river lake or pond.

- The letter must explain:**
- the destination river, stream, lake, pond
 - its location in Montana
 - the student’s personal goals for the trip
 - what species of fish they want to catch
 - what kind of bait they will be using
 - benefits of this fishing trip for the reader
 - benefits of this fishing trip for the writer

Extension:
For younger students, you may want them to draw a picture or design a convincing invitation. For older students have them research specific regulations they will need to follow depending on the water they choose to fish (see [Montana State Fishing Regulations](#)).

ACTIVITY 4- MUSICALLY SPEAKING

Introduction:
Here is an opportunity for your youngsters to research music!

Methods:
Divide your class into at least four groups:
Group 1- wide open spaces;
Group 2- natural settings;
Group 3- animals;
Group 4- plants.
Each group can use a variety of resources such as the websites, library, school music departments, local music organizations, and local musician interviews.

The group is challenged to gather and list as many American songs as they can. Each song must express an appreciation for, or opinion about ‘wide open spaces’, natural settings, wildlife and domestic animals, plants. The list should include the song title and the composer. An extension of this may require that the list not only include the song title and composer, but also the key that the tune is written in, the form (ABA, ABBA, etc.) or the year it was written.

After group lists are completed, challenge the groups to design and create an effective artistic collage or poster for their lists. Display these designs in the classroom, music room, or in the school hallways.

Extension:
You could also ask a local Fish Wildlife and Parks department or public library to display the work in their building.

ACTIVITY 2 - DIRECTOR DECISIONS

Introduction:

Montana's history encompasses many generations of men and women who problem solved tirelessly in order to manage and preserve and protect our valued natural resources. They used creativity, ingenuity, scientific skills, literary persuasion and a strong belief in our democratic way of life.

Methods:

Have students view the video and use the [Montana Outdoors](#) -Centennial issue as a resource document to learn about the roles the following historic leaders played in Montana's conservation/ preservation history.

Distribute the Historical Conservationist list to groups of students. Then ask each group to:

- 1 choose an historical figure;
- 2 research the contributions of that person;
- 3 and then conduct a class presentation depicting the person and their contributions using dramatic actions, props, and readings from their writings.

Historical Conservationist List

George Bird Grinnell- an avid outdoorsman and conservationist. He was instrumental in bringing the rampant slaughter of Montana's wildlife to the awareness of the American public. He published the journal Forest and Stream for 35 years and organized the first Audubon Society in New York, 1887.

W.F. Scott- Montana's first state game warden appointed by Governor John E Ricckards in 1901. Within just one year he organized the state into eight districts and appointed the first deputy game and fish wardens to head up these districts. He advocated hunting and fishing licenses so that the users would support the protection and enhancement of their own sport. He organized the first meeting of the National Association of Game and Fish Wardens and Commissioners who held their meeting on July 20,1902 in Yellowstone National Park. Scott was elected the first President of this organization today known as the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Morton Elrod- Chairman of the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners in 1900. He clearly recognized the need for protection of Montana's wild game and was instrumental in initiating legislation towards that end.

Thomas Marlowe- Chairman of the Game and Fish Commission in 1928. He understood the need for public awareness and education about conservation issues and was instrumental in starting the [Montana Wildlife](#) magazine, forerunner of the current [Montana Outdoors](#) magazine.

Aldo Leopold -wrote the book Game Management in 1933. He understood that the abundance of wildlife depended on the proper care of the habitat. The book launched wildlife management as a profession and challenged old ideas of game farms and raising young animals in captivity as a way of restoring wildlife populations. Some of his writings were later published in the book [A Sand County Almanac](#).

Jay N. "Ding" Darling- A nationally known cartoonist in support of wildlife conservation. In 1934 he was appointed head of the Bureau of Biological Survey. He started the Migratory Bird hunting Stamp act, which have financed the purchase of millions of acres of key wetlands for wildlife refuges.

Chief Plenty Coups- last chief of the Crow nation- and his wife deeded their home and land for a "Nation's Park" in 1928. Plenty Coups dedicated his life towards his vision of Indian and white cultures working towards mutual respect for each other. In his dedication speech he stated, "This park is not as a memorial to me. But to the Crow Nation. It is given as a token of my friendship for all people both red and white."

Extension

Share with students the quotes found throughout this guide. Ask students to interpret the meanings of these quotes. Have students brainstorm what additional information might be helpful in understanding what these people were writing about. Discuss the role of the historic written record and it's importance to present and future generations.

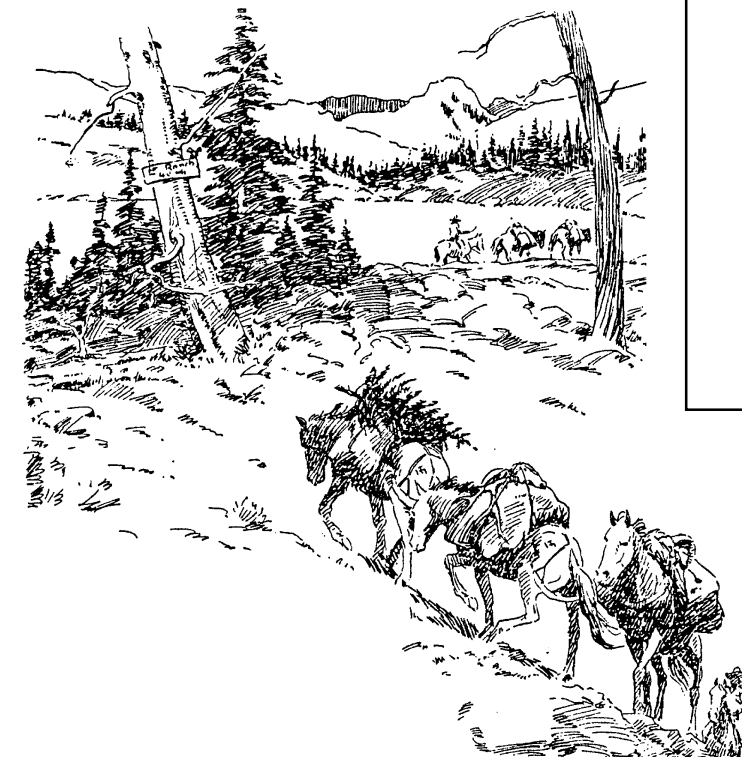
A Lady Called Montana

Montana, she's been called a lady, when we sing her praise,
And if you fail to see the logic, well then, let me count the ways:
Her hair is of a reddish gold at evening sunset's light,
And I've always thought her mountains looked especially good in white.
Her gown is luscious green when she attends the springtime ball,
She fancies orange and gold at harvest moon in the fall.

Her wild and natural beauty will take away your breath,
Oh, but just take her for granted, it could easily mean your death.
She's slow to grant her favors to come-lately, newer faces,
To longtime suitors, she reveals her hidden, secret places.
She lives in big-time splendor, she's the heart of the golden West,
And we who love within her care are infinitely blessed.

And, yes, there will be those who come with schemes of ways to use her,
To sell her body like a harlot, to cheapen and abuse her,
If you have sworn your love for her, revere and respect her,
If you're a man of honor, you must cherish and protect her.
And should we fail in this task, we'll lose this living treasure,
If we succeed, the lady that we love will live forever.

Rob Quist



Grace

In the soft low light up high
where love has always thrived and will
forever yearn for the colorful hover—
a brush stroke of words out of the West—
we still *want free life*, we still *want fresh air*.

And as millenniums meander by
like birthdays to the earth, what thrill
Montana, wild with her four-legged folk,
still brings us on our daily jaunt
across the land, our daily poem, our prayer.

Paul Zarzycki

One Sweet Evening Just This Year

Sundown rolling up its softest nap
of autumn light over the foothills, grass
bales stacked two tiers above the '69 Ford's cab,
our long-toothed shadow slices east,
mudflaps dragging dry gumbo ruts
back home after one beer
at the Buckhorn Bar quenched the best
thirst I've worked-up
all millennium, pool balls
clacking above the solemn
cowmen reminiscing their scripture,
waxing poetic lines to THE LEGEND
OF BOASTFUL BILL—one sweet morning
long ago, the hands-down favorite. I'll bet
this whole load, that old bard,
Charles Badger Clark, knew the eternal
bent of those words
the instant he scratched them across the open
range of the blank page.

Glacial melt
runneling over mountain rock,
moist air swirls in the cab
stirring up three decades of Montana
essences atomized
into a single mist, this horse-cow-dog-grit-
gunpowder-drought-leather-sage-sweat-
smoke-loss-whiskey-romance-song
fragrance settling upon the porous
inner wrist of dusk
unfolding for only a moment
its sweet, unique blossom.

And me, tonight
I'm the lucky one along for the ride,
head still sweaty beneath my cap,
a harlequin glitter of hayseed
sticking to my bare arm stretched straight
out the window for no reason
but to know my own pores rising
beneath hair pressed flat
and flowing like grass in crick-bend shallows,
timothy in the side mirror, stems hanging on
with one arm and waving
wild with the other—to saffron yellow meadows
and rolling prairie flecked with cattle,
antelope, jackrabbit, grouse, all
grazing beneath one big gray
kite of bunched starlings'
acrobatic flashings over stubble.

We mosey home,
me and the old truck, in love
with our jag of good Montana grass—
not one speck of simplistic myth
between us and the West that was, sometimes
still is, and thus will be
forever and ever, amen.

Paul Zarzycki

ACTIVITY STARTER IDEAS

The purpose of these activities is to suggest a beginning springboard into group involvement with the concepts set forth in this guide. *Although these activities are suggested for grades 4-12 they can be adapted to any learning level.*

ACTIVITY 1-ARTISTIC ASSIGNMENTS

Introduction:

Each artist in the video, NO NEED FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT was asked to provide and perform a poem that expresses their individual point of view about Montana and the conservation of Montana in the past or in the future.

Methods:

Your students can do the same! Ask them to choose an assignment from the list below and write and perform their own poem. You may choose to have them write before they read the original artist's poem, or let them read it first, depending on your objectives.

Assignment List:

- The assignment for Rob Quist was: provide a poem describing what Montana is today, what it means to you to live here and what concerns you about the way life in Montana is changing. Rob performed "A Lady Called Montana".
- The assignment for Mike Logan was: provide a poem that communicates what the winter of 1886-87 was like and how this changed Montana history. Mike performed "Behold a Pale Horse".
- The assignment for Sandy Seaton was: provide a poem that depicts the transformation in Montana's first towns as they changed from mining camps to established communities. Sandy performed "Patterns".
- The assignment for Wally McRae was: provide a poem that explains the value of natural landscapes & free flowing rivers. Wally performed "The Yellowstone".
- The assignment for Jack Gladstone was: provide a poem that helps the reader understand a need for recognizing our Native American Culture and preserving our historic sights. Jack performed "Buffalo Cafe".
- The assignment for Paul Zarzycki was: Provide what you hope the future of Montana will be and what you feel is important and special about life here. Paul performed "Grace" and "One Sweet Evening Just This Year".

A copy of each of these poems can be found in the "Poems" section of the teacher's guide.

Extension:

Have your students perform their work and then dub onto the Centennial video in place of the performing artist. The video now has local talent and can be shown to the school.